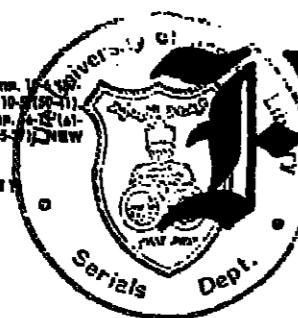


INTERNATIONAL



Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1982

Established 1887

Salvadoran Right Said to Abandon Coalition Attempt

From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — Faced with U.S. disapproval, a coalition of five hard-line conservative parties that intended to assume control of El Salvador's new constituent assembly reportedly has broken up.

It was also reported that the U.S.-backed Christian Democrats discussed forcing out their leader, Junta President José Napoleón Duarte, in an attempt to win power in a new government with the rightists. The CBS network said Christian Democrat leaders would appoint an interim president to win approval of top army generals and the rightists.

But Mr. Duarte, whose party was threatened with exclusion from a new government despite its having won more than 40 percent of the vote in Sunday's election, has decided to remain in office and fight for the post of provisional president. The election was for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and form the new government.

In Washington, President Reagan warned Wednesday of "great difficulty" in giving aid unless reforms continue. Mr. Reagan indicated that a rightist regime could prompt Washington to end its aid, but he would not specify what the United States might do "if the government turned away from reforms instituted" by Mr. Duarte.

A key factor in the break-up of the five-party coalition was reported to be pressure from the United States, which emphasized that Congress and public opinion would not accept a government headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson, a former army major, and including other rightist political figures.

Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican National Alliance had formed a political pact to exclude the Christian Democrats. But the party is now said to understand that a broad alliance will be required.

The collapse of the coalition

came as the Christian Democratic Party sought an alliance with one of the rightist parties — its oldest political enemy, the military party that ruled El Salvador for years. It won more than 18 percent of the vote Sunday, according to unofficial final totals.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, former mayor of San Salvador and the second-ranking Christian Democrat, said representatives of his party spoke to the military leaders by telephone Wednesday in hopes of bringing them to the bargaining table.

Mr. Rey Prendes declared that the Christian Democrats could work with the military's National Conciliation Party, or PCN, although the Christian Democrats say that the PCN stole an election victory from them through fraud in 1972.

'Very Difficult'

Leaders of the military party have declared that it would be "very difficult" to work at all with the Christian Democrats.

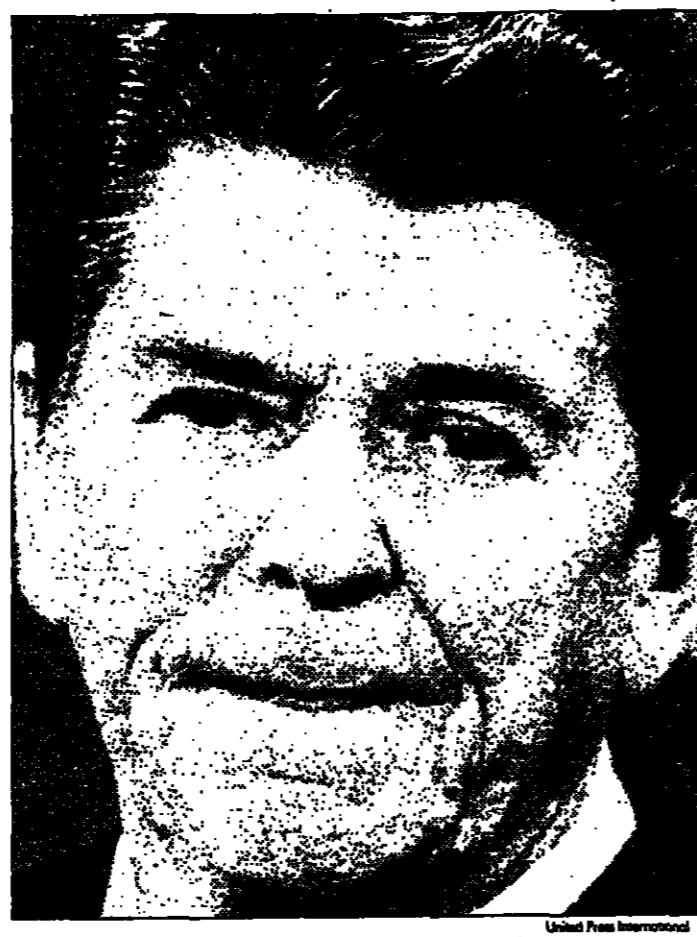
The second-place winner in Sunday's elections, Mr. D'Aubuisson's ultraright party, which took almost 30 percent of the vote, maintained a hard line Wednesday against negotiations with the Christian Democrats.

Despite reports that the rightist grouping had broken up, Mario Redaelli, a top party official, claimed the parties have a solid coalition that some Christian Democrats may join to avoid being powerless in the new assembly.

Mr. Redaelli said the five parties would not split up, even if it meant sacrificing U.S. military and economic aid.

86 Die in Battles

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — At least 16 civil guards and 70 guerrillas have been killed in six battles between government troops and rebels throughout El Salvador, officials said Thursday.

President Reagan during his news conference. *United Press International*

Reagan Accepts Idea Of Change in Budget

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan says he is open to suggestions for altering the budget for fiscal year 1983, including "possible" cuts in military spending so long as such reductions do no harm to his overall buildup.

"The one thing that I have said," the president stated Wednesday night, "is that we can't... accept in the defense field some kind of a reduction that would set us back in the course we've taken to rebuild our defenses in view of the Soviet superiority. But it is possible that there are

things that can be done without hurting that."

Mr. Reagan, appearing for the first time in his term in a prime-time television news conference, also said he supported the "concept" of a constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget.

But he said it would have to include a provision limiting taxes so that the federal government could not ease its deficit by simply raising new revenues through heavier taxation.

Recovery Predictions

Responding to a question about whether his economic program had hurt the average American, Mr. Reagan also predicted that the recession was nearing an end, although he backed off from his administration's earlier predictions that the recovery would begin this spring.

"I think we are bottoming out and I think we're safe in saying that there will be an upturn in the second half of the year," Mr. Reagan said.

In early January, the administration projected a strong recovery in the spring, but recent projections have been similar to what Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night.

The president added that he was not reconsidering his commitment to a three-year program of tax cuts and he suggested that the recession might have been avoided if taxes had been cut even more. "I believe that that tax cut is absolutely vital," he said. "You don't increase taxes in a recession."

He said, however, that he was "open to discussion of anything" that might help close tax loopholes and added that the tax cut "is doing no more than offsetting the effect of the Social Security tax increase passed in 1977."

"In the line of getting the interest rates down," he said, "one of the worst signals we could send is an outright retreat from the fundamentals of the program."

Campaign Question

Mr. Reagan was asked, in a paraphrase of a question he asked in the 1980 election campaign, whether the American people were better off than they were before he was elected.

"It would be fairer," he answered, "if they asked me at the end of four years instead of one."

The president said his policies "have had something to do" with the fall in the rate of inflation and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Cabinet Sets Home-Rule Plan For Ulster; Gunmen Slay 2 Soldiers

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The British Cabinet approved a plan Thursday to restore limited home rule and an elected local assembly to Northern Ireland. In Ulster, gunmen ambushed and killed two British soldiers outside a Roman Catholic cathedral in Londonderry.

In the Irish Republic, the Garda, the national police force, launched a campaign Wednesday to stop Irish Republican Army guerrillas wanted in Northern Ireland from using the republic as a sanctuary because it will not extradite them.

British officials said the plan to restore limited home rule, drawn up by James Prior, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, will be announced to Parliament Monday. Its main features reportedly in-

clude provincial elections next autumn and a 78-seat assembly with limited debating and legislative powers.

Officials said the plan would include "Irish identity." There was no clarification of that meant, but it appeared to indicate that Britain could recognize the possibility of Irish reunification.

The assembly, British officials said, would have some powers of debate and legislation, and could form committees to investigate and suggest policies. It would be given executive powers, officials said, only after approval by a 70 percent majority of its members.

Political sources described prospects for the plan as "daunting."

Irish Premier Charles Haughey condemned it in advance. The mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party in Northern Ireland boycotted pre-

paratory talks with Mr. Prior, and the Ulster Unionists, the main Protestant party, pulled out of talks recently.

That left Mr. Prior talking only with the Rev. Ian Paisley's Protestant extremists, the Democratic Unionists, and the small nonsectarian Alliance Party.

Britain dissolved Northern Ireland's local parliament at Stormont in March, 1972. Since then Britain has made several abortive attempts to get Northern Ireland's parties to agree on a new home-rule system with power shared between Protestants and Catholics.

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EEC Farm-Price Rise Of 10.5% Is Proposed

Reuters
BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission moved Thursday to break a deadlock in EEC farm price talks with a proposal to raise payments to the community's eight million farmers by 10.5 percent this year under the EEC system of guaranteed farm prices.

The plan met a cautious welcome from most EEC agriculture ministers in their second day of talks on the 1982 price package, but Britain maintained its hard-line stance against such a high increase, diplomats said.

France's agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, leading calls for a hefty rise to compensate farmers for a sharp drop in incomes last year, said the proposal "was not enough, but a basis for discussion." A previous proposal was for a 4-percent increase.

A spokesman for EEC Agriculture Commissioner Poul Dalsager of Denmark, who presented the compromise, said farmers in several member countries would get more than 10.5 percent because of planned changes in the exchange rates used to calculate farm prices.

He said this would add a further 5.6 percent to prices in Belgium and Luxembourg, 3.6 percent in Italy, 3.2 percent in Denmark, 1.8 percent in France and 1 percent in Greece.

Diplomats said Britain was the main obstacle to an accord in the talks, which were expected to last well into Friday night and through Friday.

"There is very little chance of this package being agreed," said a

spokesman for British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker. Mr. Walker had been expected to block any final accord made before talks this weekend between EEC foreign ministers on Britain's demands for rebates on its large payments to the community's budget.

Britain blames high spending on agricultural subsidies — two-thirds of the EEC's \$25-billion budget — for the disproportionate size of its payments to the community. Only West Germany contributes more to the budget, and Bonn was also seeking assurances that the costs of financing a 10.5-percent rise could be held within the existing budget, a government spokesman said.

EEC officials estimated that the cost of the price increases over one year would be \$1.2 billion, but West Germany and Britain feared it could be higher. They and the Netherlands also opposed changes in their farm price exchange rates, which would cut the value of the increase 4 percent for West Germany, 3 percent for the Netherlands and 2.5 percent for Britain.

London and Bonn also sought tougher action to curb the EEC's grain surplus, and were wary of proposals to give better price guarantees to Mediterranean farmers, Italy, Ireland and Greece, however, joined France in saying the latest offer was not enough and should be raised at least 1 percent again.

Mr. Dalsager was aiming to secure at least a provisional accord before the weekend, in the hope that it could be ratified quickly by Britain if the foreign ministers solved the budget dispute Saturday, diplomats said.

INSIDE

Rezoning Ozone

Citing a better understanding of chemical reaction rates, the U.S. National Research Council cut by more than half its previous estimate of how much the Earth's protective layer of ozone was being depleted by man-made chlorofluorocarbons. Page 6.

Limiting Ltd.

An EEC rule is forcing most large British companies to change the "Ltd." in their names to the less elegant "PLC" — sometimes at no small cost. Page 11.

SDP Dispute

Britain's Social Democratic Party, a partner in the new centrist alliance, faces a leadership dispute following the election to Parliament of Roy Jenkins. Page 5.

Detainees in Poland Are Beaten, Letters Assert

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

The internees, believed to number 149, began a hunger strike Saturday, demanding an investigation by the Justice Ministry with the participation of the church episcopate and the International Red Cross.

The incident at Iawa, the second such incident there, is not an isolated case. More and more instances of beatings of internees are coming to light in interviews with released detainees, family members of persons still interned and political activists. Many of the incidents are known to the Catholic Church.

According to reliable reports, they include the following:

* On Jan. 19 at Zaleze Prison near Rzeszow in the southeast, internees were beaten and then punished by being locked inside isolation cells. One of the most severely injured was Zygmunt Leszyk from Krakow. Little is known about what sparked the incident, but the prison, which contained about 250 internees, was apparently the scene of some demonstration. Four internees were formally placed under arrest recently and stood trial on charges of organizing protests. The trial was suspended when one of the defendants was found physically unfit.

* On Feb. 13 at Wierzchowa, a prison for young offenders in the northwest, 32 internees were beaten inside their cells by units of special riot police. The repression, said to be well-planned, apparently grew out of a dispute that began when some internees refused to leave their cells during a search because, they insisted, they had the right to be present while their personal belongings were examined.

* On Feb. 13, an undetermined number of internees were beaten at the Nysa Prison south of Wroclaw because they persisted in singing songs and lighting candles in their cells to protest martial law. Among those hurt was Lodzian Herbst, a writer who heads the Wroclaw branch of the writers union.

* On Feb. 16, two internees at Iawa, identified only by their last names, Pawacki and Adamiec, were beaten by guards when they refused to leave their cells.

* In the middle of February, Zbigniew Skulski, a young songwriter and activist who has collected information for Amnesty International, was beaten in a prison at Lowicz. Other internees said that when he refused to remove a Solidarity button, he was taken into a corridor. They heard screams and then he was held for a few days

in a single cell. When he returned, he complained of pains in his ribs.

* In the basement of the headquarters of the special police in Katowice, numerous internees were beaten before being sent to other detention centers in the region, according to many reports. Among them were miners who participated in the strike at the Past mine in the days after the imposition of martial law.

Two of those most seriously hurt were Boleslaw Bocian and Jerzy Grzelakiewicz, a member of Rural Solidarity, the suspended farmers' union. Only in recent weeks was it discovered that 16 internees were still being held in the police station. Bishop Herbert Bednorz of Katowice has demanded permission to enter the building.

In addition to these incidents, informants said, one internee hurt his back when he fell from a wall while trying to escape. Guards fired over his head and in panic he lost his hold.

Another internee has committed suicide. But informants say the suicide may have been caused by a depression not directly related to incarceration, and his name is not included among those who have been maltreated.

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Reagan's Pledge on SALT-3 Still Unfulfilled

After 15 Months in Office, the U.S. Position on Arms Remains Undecided

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the 1980 election, Ronald Reagan announced in a paid television address that "as president, I will make immediate preparations for negotiations on a SALT-3 treaty." After 15 months in office, Mr. Reagan continues to favor reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear arms, but the "immediate preparations for negotiations" still have not been completed.

It will be another three to four weeks, according to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, before final studies of a U.S. negotiating position on strategic arms are completed by the bureaucracy and are ready for examination by Mr. Reagan. Other

sources said a deadline of May 1 has been set for submission of a "draft" negotiating position to the president and other top policy-makers of the National Security Council.

While the administration has delayed, public alarm about nuclear

NEWS ANALYSIS

war has been growing in Western Europe and recently has spread with surprising intensity to the United States. Officials readily acknowledged that Mr. Reagan's opening statement at a news conference Wednesday night, which was drawn up late last week, was an effort to address these fears and resulting pressures for new nuclear negotiations before the administra-

tions is placed in a deeply defensive position.

Why the administration has taken so long to make good on Mr. Reagan's promise is a complicated matter, in the view of various officials who have been working to prepare a U.S. negotiating position. There seems little doubt, however, that among the major factors are the following:

- The strong position of many at the top of the new administration that the first priority should be a large-scale buildup of U.S. military power, including strategic nuclear strength, and that negotiations should only follow such a buildup. This remains the view of many, despite public statements of interest in negotiated reductions.

- An initial administration consensus that the strategic arms posi-

tions of the new administration should be dramatically different and more ambitious than those negotiated by the Carter administration in SALT-2, which was opposed by Mr. Reagan, his political allies and many of those who now staff his administration at high levels.

- The SALT-2 treaty built on studies and efforts of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. The new ideas involved relatively uncharted areas where available information as well as theory was much thinner.

- For example, administration planners generally agreed that limits on nuclear "launchers" (such as missiles or aircraft) were no longer sufficient. But should the new basis for limitations be explosive power (megatonnage), rocket lifting power (throw weight), numbers of individual warheads, or a combination of all three? Answers are very complicated.

- Similarly, verification by "national technical means" — that is, inspection by spy satellites and radars — was said to be no longer enough. But if so, what proposals for "cooperative measures" can pass muster with the U.S. military, to say nothing of the Soviet military?

- A work program for these and other points of a negotiation position was circulated within the government last summer, with deadlines set for last fall. The studies were launched, but these basic issues are among the points still under discussion and debate among lower level policy-makers.

- Administration preparations for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations about medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which took top priority among arms control policy-makers during most of 1981. The bureaucratic spotlight turned to the strategic area only after the Euromissile talks began Nov. 30, as Egypt on April 25.

- In his opening statement, Mr. Reagan seemed to go out of his way to combat an impression that he was not interested in arms control and was concerned only with building up the U.S. military machine.

- He said he had seen the world "plunged blindly into global war" twice in his lifetime. "I share the determination of today's young people that such a tragedy, which would be rendered even more terrible by the monstrous, inhumane weapons in the world's nuclear arsenals, must never happen again," he added.

- He said the successful outcome of the U.S. space shuttle mission this week reminded the world "of the great things the human race can achieve when it harnesses its best minds and efforts to a positive goal."

- Mr. Reagan said the Russians were in a "desperate situation economically" as a result of their military buildup and so are vulnerable to economic sanctions by the West, such as the withholding of credits for Western loans.

(Continued from Page 1)

Jackson proposal "an important move in the right direction." He said plans were being completed in Washington for eventually starting talks with the Soviet Union on reducing strategic arms. In answer to a question, he said he hoped the talks could start this summer but, alluding to the martial law government in Poland, he said the timing would depend on "the international situation." Other officials have said the beginning of talks depend on there being no sharp worsening of the situation in Poland.

Soviet Reaction Is Negative

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States and the Soviet Union were at equal levels, Tass said the president had done so "to counterbalance other considerations which are discussed among American parliamentarians."

The reference was evidently to the Senate resolution sponsored by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, for an immediate freeze, one Mr. Reagan rejected.

Tass said the proposal backed by Mr. Reagan was based on the premise that the administration's military buildup should first be completed. "Quite a mutual administration society indeed," the agency commented.

In an earlier commentary, Radio Moscow similarly accused Mr. Reagan of planning to complete building up American weapons before entering into disarmament talks with the Russians. "This proves President Reagan's intention to break strategic parity and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union," the radio said.

(Novosti press agency said Mr. Reagan gave no indication that he had any concrete or constructive proposals on limiting nuclear arsenals. United Press International reported from Moscow: "It pointed out once again that he is a master of ambiguities when dealing with issues to contain and reduce arms," said one commentary carried by the Soviet agency.)

"Neither in his opening statement nor in the answers to concrete questions was there a hint of a constructive proposal that could promote progress on the issues in it said."

Commenting on Mr. Reagan's invitation to Moscow to join in talks on substantially reducing nuclear weapons, Tass said: "It must be said that the Soviet Union is not the side that has to be convinced of the benefits of negotiation. The U.S.S.R. consistently displays good will and desire for constructive cooperation and solution of outstanding problems precisely at the negotiating table on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security."

time if a rightist government took power and did away with previous social changes.

• Said the United States is continuing to watch developments in Poland. He revealed no new initiatives and said the Russians must understand that "there could be a carabin along with the stick, if they straighten up and fly right."

• Praised the wide turnout in the elections last Sunday for a constituent assembly in El Salvador, noting that he had heard of a woman who insisted on standing in line to vote even after being hit by a ricocheting bullet. But he refused to say whether U.S. military and economic aid would con-

tinue if a rightist government took power and did away with previous social changes.

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tinue if a rightist government took power and did away with previous social changes.

• Said he hoped that recent clashes in the West Bank would not slow progress in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied area. He said he hoped for progress in those talks after Israel turns over the rest of Sinai to Egypt on April 25.

In his opening statement, Mr. Reagan seemed to go out of his way to combat an impression that he was not interested in arms control and was concerned only with building up the U.S. military machine.

He said he had seen the world "plunged blindly into global war" twice in his lifetime. "I share the determination of today's young people that such a tragedy, which would be rendered even more terrible by the monstrous, inhumane weapons in the world's nuclear arsenals, must never happen again," he added.

He said the successful outcome of the U.S. space shuttle mission this week reminded the world "of the great things the human race can achieve when it harnesses its best minds and efforts to a positive goal."

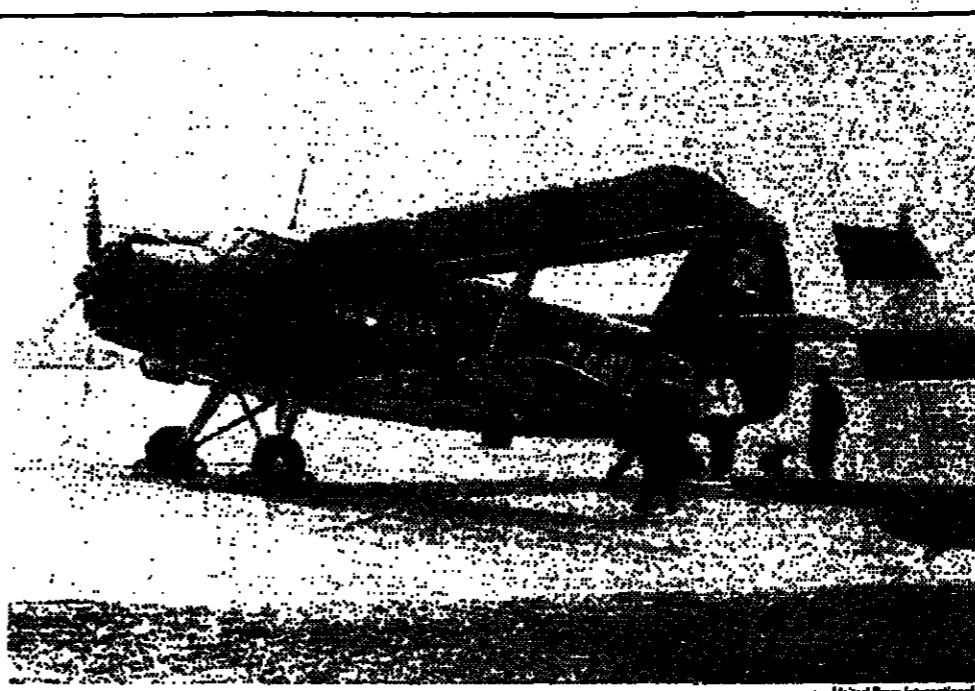
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United Press International
The Poles flew the plane so low that the wings were slightly damaged as it skimmed treetops.

Poles Drop Paratroops, Pick Up Families and Defect

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Two Polish military pilots landed their plane in a field in southern Poland Thursday, picked up their families and two friends and flew to Austria over treetops to evade Eastern bloc radar.

The police said the pilots also forced a mechanism to come along at gunpoint. "It is not exactly what we consider a hijack," a police official commented.

• But the two pilots who were armed with pistols were taken into custody for the time being. "The others were taken to a refugee camp."

The pilots, Andrzej Malec, 31, and Jerzy Jan Czerwinski, 29, carried out their plan after they had dropped about 10 paratroopers during a training exercise near Krakow in southern Poland.

• A police spokesman said: "In order to evade detection in Czechoslovakia the plane was flying so low it grazed treetops. Parts of branches could still be seen on the damaged wings after touchdown."

Most of Reagan's Arms Programs Are Authorized by Senate Panel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved all but about \$2.8 billion of the \$27.7 billion President Reagan requested in military spending authority for next year after a fierce argument reportedly developed over the administration's plan to buy two nuclear aircraft carriers at the same time.

The committee action Wednesday fell far short of the pledge made by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, to the Senate Budget Committee to try to keep actual defense spending \$2 billion below Mr. Reagan's request for fiscal 1983. That large a cut in actual spending would be only contested in the coming weeks.

Sen. William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, proposed providing money for one of the carriers while suggesting that the second be funded a little at a time rather than all at once.

• Carriers Authorized

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Independent of Virginia, and Sen. Cohen argued heatedly, sources said, as tempers flared around the committee table. In the end, the amendment reportedly died on an 8-8 vote, meaning that both carriers were authorized.

Some of the committee's major cuts:

- Finally, there was the Soviet-backed martial-law crackdown in Poland Dec. 13.

U.S. plans had been to use the late January meeting of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to agree on a date — probably in February, March or April — for beginning strategic arms negotiations. But this was deemed to be politically unsafe after the Polish events.

Two weeks ago, eight different approaches to a U.S. negotiating position were being debated, according to an official. In recent days those have been reduced to "two or three basic options," he said.

Said another official: "Most of the groundwork has been done. Now we have to decide — a most interesting time."

As the committee concluded its work on the measure, Sen. Tower told his colleagues he would look for additional places to cut the military construction and military pay bills, both of which are handled by his committee. He also predicted that the decline in world oil prices would save the Defense Department money.

Pentagon spending is the leading target for many members of the House and Senate seeking to reduce next year's budget deficit, which is now expected to exceed \$100 billion. But Mr. Reagan has refused to cut military programs, setting the stage for fights on the same.

But he expressed sympathy for those who have suffered from what he called "the other tragedy," the small businessmen and farmers "who have not been able to make it through this period."

Later, he said that he had never been a supporter of bailing out again.

He said that the answer to unemployment was to bring down interest rates and bring about the recovery of the economy. "There is nothing the government can do about this except hope we can prove to them we are serious about continuing this program," he said.

Mr. Reagan added: "The interest rates aren't staying up because of anything the Fed [Federal Reserve Board] is doing or anything government is doing. They're staying up because, after being burned half dozen times in these previous efforts by government, the money market just doesn't believe we will stay the course, bring down government spending and hold inflation down."

Asked about charges that his budget reductions had cut sharply into benefits for the poor, he replied, "Maybe this is the time to expose once and for all the fairy tale, the myth that we somehow are overall cutting the government spending."

The president ticked off proposed increases in a number of federal social programs, and accused his critics of "jumping at figures" that he contended were often misleading. He said that 43 cents of every dollar in the 1983 budget would go for benefits and services for individuals.

The decision to hold this press conference in prime time is part of a White House plan to reach a broader national audience with Mr. Reagan's answers to his critics.

Motorists are now required to drive with headlights on at all times outside urban areas, motorcyclists must wear a reflector when walking on roads in the dark. Drivers will also face a fine instead of a simple reprimand, if they fail to use front-seat safety belts.

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• New Road Regulations Take Effect in Finland

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — New regulations aimed at improving road safety went into effect in Finland Thursday.

• The new rules include a ban on driving with headlights off at night, a requirement for drivers to wear seat belts, and a limit on the speed of vehicles on certain roads.

• The new rules are intended to reduce the number of road accidents in Finland, which has one of the highest rates of road fatalities in Europe.

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Senate Passes Government Funding Bill

Leadership Sidetracks Repeal of Tax Break

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Congress has given final approval to a government funding resolution for the rest of the 1982 fiscal year, after the Senate defeated an effort to repeal a tax break that members of Congress had voted themselves last year. The measure allowed several federal departments to keep operating Thursday.

Voting 81 to 18, the Senate on Wednesday approved emergency funding for government departments and agencies for which regular appropriations bills have not been passed. President Reagan signed the bill well in advance of the midnight deadline for passage.

Seven departments and a number of related agencies had prepared for a possible shutdown Thursday for lack of money.

Funding authority under the bill lasts through Sept. 30, the end of fiscal 1982.

• Pay Cut Considered

The House had previously approved the funding measure without extraneous amendments. But the Senate considered several measures aimed at cutting pay and benefits in Congress on Tuesday and Wednesday. At one point, the Senate considered a measure that could have cut congressional pay by 10 percent.

Early on Wednesday, it appeared that Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, might win approval for an amendment introduced Tuesday to drop a tax break under which members can now deduct \$75 a day from their taxable income for Washington living expenses. The amendment sought to return instead to a \$3,000 annual limit on tax deductions for those expenses.

Senate leaders expressed fears that, if it succeeded, further amendments would be introduced, thus jeopardizing House-Senate accord on the funding bill by mid-night.

Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, the leading Republican leader, led an effort to add other measures of self-sacrifice to Sen. Armstrong's amendment, so it would lose its support. One of those measures was the proposal to cut congressional salaries by 10 percent. And Senate leaders arranged the crucial votes to come on relatively arcane points of order, making it easier for lawmakers to hide their votes in favor of keeping the tax breaks.

The first point of order, made by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, failed to kill the tax break proposal, 57 to 41. However, after the 10 percent pay cut was added to Sen. Armstrong's proposal, Sen. Hatfield won, 51 to 48.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Berlinguer Says Russia Must Reform

The Associated Press

PARIS — Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party, said in an interview published Thursday that Soviet Communism is stagnating and must be reformed if it is to resume a positive role in the Socialist world.

"Even though the Soviet Union has known great periods of development, we note that a period of stagnation and regression is besetting not only Soviet society but that of the countries allied with

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Friday, April 2, 1982

The Overpriced Dollar

The dollar is rising steadily on the world's currency markets, and the political response is getting louder. The rise is generating sharp irritation between America and its trading partners. At home, a rising dollar means increasing pressure for trade protection for the weak industries, and export subsidies for the strong. If you wonder why you are suddenly hearing so many more complaints about Japan's trading practices, you might keep an eye on the daily dollar-yen exchange rate.

The dollar has been climbing against the currencies of all of the major trading nations. It is mainly due to one simple and direct cause: the American interest rates. They had been falling in late summer and early autumn, and the dollar declined with them. Then, around Thanksgiving, interest rates began rising again, and, with a month's lag, the dollar began to follow them up. High interest attracts money from abroad, and as foreign investors scramble for dollars, they bid up the dollar's price in pounds, marks, francs and lire as well as yen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rescue of Sea Law

The Reagan administration seems to have struck a decent deal to preserve the chances for a global law of the sea. It traded some capitalist philosophy for capitalist profit.

Swallowing ideology, the administration gave Third Worlders their theory about the common ownership of ocean resources. It agreed to form a cartel that will, eventually, limit the mining of the seabed's immense riches — nodules of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper. Swallowing almost as hard, the poorer countries agreed to give a monopoly on such mining for an extended period to seven pioneering Western companies, four of them linked to American corporations.

A fair trade? Not on economic grounds. The losers are consumers everywhere. Prices for key minerals are likely to be held higher to sustain less efficient producers, not all from backward countries.

What nonetheless argues for the deal is that it clears a path for a treaty offering many other benefits. Eight years in the writing, the draft would end the interminable, sometimes violent quarrels over territorial waters. It would fix a universal territorial limit 12 miles out to sea and extend an "exclusive economic zone" 200 miles out. Thus to end the miserable fishing wars is itself

worth a lot. So are the provisions that would make ships safer, protect whales, encourage marine research and assure unimpeded passage through strategic straits.

Only a year ago the Reagan administration scoffed at the Law of the Sea. The Carter administration's delegation was fired, as if it had done something disgraceful. There was a great deal of huffing in Washington about how the seabed ought to be open to anyone with the billions needed to mine it.

For a time, it looked as if the United States had isolated itself and destroyed a great legal enterprise begun by Americans. Maybe it was all a show, to wring the last commercial benefit from the bargaining. Maybe someone at the State Department finally noticed that the world was round. Maybe the Pentagon prevailed with its concern for free passage by military vessels.

Whatever the motives, give praise for this rescue to the new American negotiator, Leigh Ratner, and two diplomats, Tommy Koh of Singapore and Paul Engo of Cameroon. Most nations will probably sign on within a fortnight. And the Reagan team, having been so difficult, should have an excellent chance of gaining the Senate's consent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Anglos, Latins

Regarding "Official Terror Is the Latin Custom" (IHT, March 23): The article should have been titled "An Exercise in Contradictions." First in the list of these is, of course, the personal experience of Charles Maechling. The fact that the writer advised the State Department on counterinsurgency between 1961 and 1966 suggests that he had something to do with the repression of the guerrillas in Bolivia, Venezuela and Vietnam during those years. One cannot but be amazed to learn that Mr. Maechling is now a member of an organization for the promotion of world peace.

It is always possible that the author may be suffering from the syndrome of the repentant sinner, as happened to Robert McNamara, who, after being secretary of defense, went on to serve for 12 years as president of the World Bank; there, in repentence, he spoke up for the well-being of the Third World.

By the way, they should call the Department of Defense by a different name. With the exception of Pearl Harbor, very far away from the mainland of the United States, I do not recall any instance where the people of the United States had to defend themselves against a foreign invader or attacker. Perhaps the name should be changed to the Department of Defense, or back to what it was some decades ago, namely, the Department of War, which is certainly more fitting to what that agency actually does.

F. BAEZ DUARTE

SALT-2 Time

Regarding "Time to Build on SALT-2" (IHT, March 23): It is indeed about time the American people revived the campaign for ratification of SALT-2. That treaty was painstakingly negotiated with the Soviets over a period of eight years and has been sitting unratified in the U.S. Senate for almost three. The dramatic increase in international tensions during that period, accompanied by the terrifying prospect of nuclear war, requires ratification of SALT-2 and immediate negotiations on strategic arms reductions. The whole world is waiting.

May I point, however, to an inaccuracy in the editorial? The U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in a few West European countries next year cannot accurately be described as comparable to Soviet SS-20 missiles. Their size, design and speed — they are capable of reaching Soviet targets in four to six minutes and are small enough to escape verification — qualify them as first-strike weapons and represent an incredibly dangerous new spiral in the arms race. Their deployment, under U.S. control, would jeopardize the security of any country which accepts them. That is why a few

JOHN GRUDIN

Cambridge, England.

JOANET BRUIN

Zurich.

JOHN PERRY

Dublin.

April 2: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Your Depreciating Auto

PARIS — The "Motor World" gives some idea of the depreciation in the value of automobiles. It says that the man who buys a 1907 model will get something bigger and better than he ever dreamed of a few years back, but the depreciation on it appears to remain stationary. The depreciation must be considered in two senses: actual, through wear and tear on its mechanism, and financial, the slump in its market value. The automobile that sold for \$2,000 when new will seldom bring much more than half that price when a year old, and at the end of its second year this will practically be halved again, even though as a well-built piece of machinery, it may have several years of efficient life before it.

1932: More Death From Radium

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Medical authorities here are prepared to take quick action following the revelation that Eben M. Byers, chairman of the Byers Steel Company, who died March 31, was a victim of poisoning through radium water. The water had been on sale until it was banned by the Federal Trade Commission. Hundreds of other people are held to be in danger of similar death from the remedy, which was widely advertised as a rejuvenator. The case has recalled the radium poisoning by which five women in a New Jersey factory died. In painting the dials of radium-numbered watches, they touched their lips from time to time with the poison, causing their death in a slow and painful manner.

An Essay Somewhat in Defense of Economists:

By John Kenneth Galbraith

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University.

WASHINGTON — Not since the Great Depression have economists fallen so low in America's national esteem as in the last year or two. Fifty years ago many of the most reputable members of the profession continued to applaud the policies of Coolidge and Hoover, and oppose those of FDR, until public incredulity gave way to amusement. Currently, one cannot doubt, there is a widespread impression that it is economists who are responsible for the disastrous designs of Ronald Reagan, or, by earlier default, for the conditions that, out of recklessness, caused them to be tried. And it is widely believed that economists are now short of alternatives.

I have not, in the past, been a relentless defender of my professional colleagues. With no excessive effort, I have been able to identify their faults, including those of Jimmy Carter's aides, who now enjoy the distinction that

derives from past public service while the man they had rejected effective wage and price restraint in favor of a tight money policy and recession is back in Plains.

One could come up with other lapses. Nonetheless, the ill-fame to which the profession is currently subject seems to me undeserved.

The economics, as it is loosely called, of the Reagan administration never had the support of more than a minor fraction of my colleagues. This is especially true of the supply-side aberration.

The number of certified scholars supporting it was greater than the number of accredited physicians speaking out for Laetrile, but the comparison is clear. All those openly defend it to affluent applause ever believed that large tax reductions with heavy benefit to

per brackets would bring a big burst of personal and corporate energy and investment. Quantitative research gave no support to this thesis. That the responding increase in output would somehow quench inflation, another supply-side dementia, was believed by those who, according to varying legend, the curve was first drawn could better have been put to its regular use.

The monetarists, the other voices in the Reagan chorus, are a different case. They are taken seriously. But always among their colleagues they have been regarded rather as a cult. The reference to them as the Chicago School tells how they are set apart from the rest; there is no Howard, Berkeley or Chicago School.

Prof. Milton Friedman, the acknowledged prophet of monetarism in the profession, the Reagan administration and around the world, is respected for his intensity of purpose, envied for his evangelism and particularly noted for his detachment. He recently, in a bitter denunciation, detached from Margaret Thatcher, his closest disciple. He has detached from the Bank of England and just lately from the Federal Reserve as too incompetent for his policies. If things continue to go badly, one imagines he will detach himself in an intelligent way from Ronald Reagan. But for all the attention he has commanded, Friedman and his spouses have always been a minority in the profession.

It is true that many economists are fascinated by the arcane operations of the central bank; a familiar reference to "the Fed" is made to suggest a priestly identification with the occult. Central banks, in consequence, have been accorded a power and omniscience that are sadly in excess of the reality. And, until recent times, monetary policy has been thought so-called neutral. The punishment that it accords to housing, construction generally, the real estate, automobile, farm implement and thrift industries, to smaller businesses and farmers and to the disemployed was not sufficiently perceived, a mistake that will not again be made.

But the monetarist conviction that all economic activity can be regulated rather painlessly by a single-minded attention to the

money supply commanded belief only from a minority; and not even a minority imagined that vigorous supply-side expansion could be combined with stern monetary restraint that works its remedy for inflation by way of idle plant capacity, unemployment and induced recession. However, that is what Reagan economics requires one to believe.

I would agree that my professional colleagues have been a bit slow on alternatives.

Most would urge a firm fiscal policy as opposed to a tight monetary policy; better high taxes than murderous interest rates. There is also generally emerging support for an incomes and prices policy, a recognition that there is not a modern highly organized economy that can combine high employment and reasonably stable prices without one. All this could have come earlier.

One hopes, not incidentally, that the trade unions as well will now recognize that wage and price stability so negotiated is highly preferable to that forced by shrinking markets and failing firms, as presently in the automobile, airline and newspaper industries.

I also think that my conservative friends — those of the American Enterprise Institute, for example — remained far too long in the woodwork. Indeed, some, to their professional shame, are still there. Some would not have been tolerant of massive deficits and reckless fiscal policy from a liberal administration; their protest would have been as deafening as economists' ever are. And they should have reacted far more strongly to the risks implicit in the Reagan administration's program.

But as large deficits (and the consequent choice between high interest rates and high inflation) have become a conservative totem, so have the risks. I met a conservative friend of many years' standing a few weeks ago, a loyal supporter of the administration. I taxed him with the hazards in the course being pursued. He replied, "I agree. But there is one chance in 10 that it might just work, and so I am for it."

My defense of economists cannot therefore be a complete whitewash. But still we are better pictured, or so I hope. Even among conservatives, the silence imposed by shock and misguided loyalty can hardly be taken for consent.

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Milsonism on the West Bank

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The official Israeli line is that, with a cease-fire still holding across the Lebanese border, the PLO deliberately provoked the latest outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank territory in order to show its muscle somewhere. Arab diplomats contend that the Israelis started it for a similar reason.

Other analysts tie the Israeli crackdown to this month's final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, and the uprooting of the Israeli settlement at Yarmit under the peace treaty with Egypt. They see it as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's way of reassuring traumatized Israelis that the West Bank and its dozens of Jewish settlements will never go the same way as the Sinai territory.

But whatever dictated the timing, the most authoritative explanation for the sacking of three Arab mayors with PLO connections and the heavy reinforcement of Israeli occupation forces has been readily available since last May in an article in *Commentary* magazine. Its author: Menachem Milson, then a professor of Arabic literature at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and now the "civil administrator" of the West Bank.

Milson, a disarmingly congenial fellow, was handpicked for his current job by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, in turn, is the strong man in the Begin government on matters having to do with occupied territories.

So Milson's treatise on "How to Make Peace with the Palestinians" is to Israeli policy that issue what U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's 1979 treatise on "Dictatorships and Double Standards" — also in *Commentary* — is to Reagan administration policy on totalitarian vs. authoritarian governments: holy writ.

Directly at Odds

At this critical juncture, it cries out for careful reading — the more so since Milsonism is directly at odds with everything we know about the Reagan administration's plans for advancing the Camp David peace process.

Soon after the return of the Sinai, Washington wants to press on with the Camp David talks on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, according to reliable authorities. This means trying to bring representatives of the Palestinians into the discussion — and perhaps even the PLO itself, if it could first be prevailed upon to do with autonomy by military force.

But Milson, true to his prescriptions almost a year ago, has been playing an entirely different game, based on categorically different premises, since he took office last November. His first premise is that the PLO is implacably hostile.

His second is that, by "physical terror," bribery and other nefarious means, the PLO corrupted the election process in the 1976 municipal voting, with the result that most of the mayors who came to power were unacceptable pro-PLO. And never mind that the Israeli government at the time applauded the outcome as a triumph of democracy.

A third premise is that there are "moderate" Palestinians in large numbers ready to step forward if they can be freed of PLO intimidation. To this end, Israeli security forces have been busy jailing the most vigorous PLO sympathizers, placing others under town arrest, practicing their own brand of intimidation. Meanwhile, Milson practices a form of bribery by setting up a network of "village leagues," arming their members and endowing them with authority to hand out building permits and other patronage.

Autonomy by Purge

It is Milson's simple purpose to eliminate every possible vestige of PLO influence on the West Bank. The removal of the three mayors is no more than a predictable expression of that purpose, and almost certainly not the end of Milson's municipal purges. With his own "moderates" ultimately in key Palestinian leadership roles, Milson would be pleased to proceed with "autonomy."

That Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak would not be certain. And what of the third party to Camp David, the United States? Milson has a seductive answer. In *Commentary*, he plays nicely to the Reagan administration's hopes for a "pro-Western strategic alliance in the Middle East." He argues that it requires winning over Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the Camp David formula.

This, in turn, can be done only by "legitimation," Milson's term for the Palestinian representation on the West Bank — which means "freeing the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO." For this, Milson insists upon "the support and cooperation of the United States."

How? "The way for the United States to help," wrote Milson, "is not to demand further concessions from Israel in order to satisfy the PLO." How the United States could accept the role of co-conspirator in this plot, while remaining in the good graces of even the most moderate Arabs, Milson did not feel it necessary to explain.

But that clearly is the Begin government's scheme. Keeping the United States from getting caught up in it will require a lot more than the expressions of "regret" and the appeals for "restraint" that have so far constituted the administration's response to violence on the West Bank.

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By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, the sixth secretary-general of the United Nations, has been on the job for three months and is still trying to figure out, like his predecessors, what the job is.

All political leaders complain that their responsibilities outrun their authority, but most have it easy compared to the UN secretary-general, who doesn't know whether he is expected to act like a general.

They want him to act like a secretary, a blunt administrator or even a postmaster passing on their decisions when they are defying the principles of the UN Charter. And they want him to act like a general, defending the principles of the charter when it appears to suit their national interests.

Yet the charter gives him some room — not much, but some — to speak out in defense of its principles, when "in his opinion" the nations are violating them.

Any Matter

Article 99 says: "The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." This authority is both vague and potentially important, depending on the character and judgment of the secretary-general on the 38th floor.

For example, this power has been largely ignored on the Polish and Afghan questions, and in the Middle East when the threat and use of force defied the UN Charter. Should the secretary-general raise such questions? The preparatory Commission of the United Nations insisted that Article 99 gave him "a quite special right which goes beyond any power previously accorded to the head of an international organization."

I had a talk with the new secretary-general about how he was approaching these problems. He was very cautious. He has served his country for many years in France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, among other places. And he has been long enough at the United Nations as an aid to his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, and negotiator on many tangles in the world, to know the limitations of United Nations authority.

Javier Pérez de Cuellar



Javier Pérez de Cuellar

secretary-general, he has plenty of advice from his predecessors about how to handle his job.

Tigray Lie, the first secretary-general, concluded that this was simply "the most impossible political job in the world." Dag Hammarskjöld, who was killed on UN duty, suggested that the secretary-general should not take a "active role but an active one as an instrument, a catalyst and an inspirer."

In Between

After that, U Thant of Burma thought the secretary-general "must be impartial but not necessarily neutral," and that the major conflict of the world today was not between the Communist and the democratic nations but between the rich and the poor nations. He also thought it might be useful to remember the Buddhist principle of tolerance for everything except intolerance.

No doubt the new secretary-general will meditate on all these things, yet still puzzle about whether he should act as a secretary or a general, or something in between and when. Meanwhile, he has the problem of getting people to know who the new secretary-general of the United Nations is, and to remember how to pronounce his name: ha-vee-YAIR PEH-rez de cuell-YAR.

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U.S. Council Lowers Its Estimates On Damage to Earth's Ozone Layer

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Research Council has cut by more than half its previous estimate of how much the Earth's protective layer of ozone was being depleted by man-made chlorofluorocarbons spewed into the atmosphere.

On the basis of better understanding of chemical reaction rates, the council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, also backtracked on its earlier assertion linking ozone depletion to increases in melanoma, an often-fatal skin cancer, and to damage to food crops.

However, the report, issued Wednesday, also said the latest evidence adds to fears that depletion will cause substantial increases in the rates of other, less hazardous, forms of skin cancer and may have a previously unsuspected negative effect on human immune responses.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere protects humans by screening out ultraviolet light from the sun. In recent years, concern has been mounting worldwide that chlorofluorocarbons, used as propellants in spray cans, as foam-blowing agents and in refrigeration systems, are reaching the upper atmosphere and displacing the natural ozone by various chemical reactions.

Two years ago, an academy report called on the United States to lead a global effort to curtail fluorocarbon use, and many countries have banned them in spray cans.

At that time, the academy study panel predicted a depletion of from 15 percent to 18 percent of the globe's ozone envelope by the end of the next century if current rates of fluorocarbon use continued.

Prediction Reduced

This prediction was reduced Wednesday to 5 percent to 9 percent. The two panels of scientists asked to update the report for the Environmental Protection Agency attributed the change to recent "re-

finements in the values of important reaction rates." This time, the academy report steered clear of policy recommendations.

Nevertheless, the chairman of one of the committees, Richard B. Sollow of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y., said it would be only "prudent" to continue to suppress fluorocarbon use. Noting that the study found that a 1 percent decrease in ozone could lead to a 10 percent increase in basal cell and squamous skin cancers, he said that even the reduced predictions mean a 50 percent to 90 percent increase in such cancers.

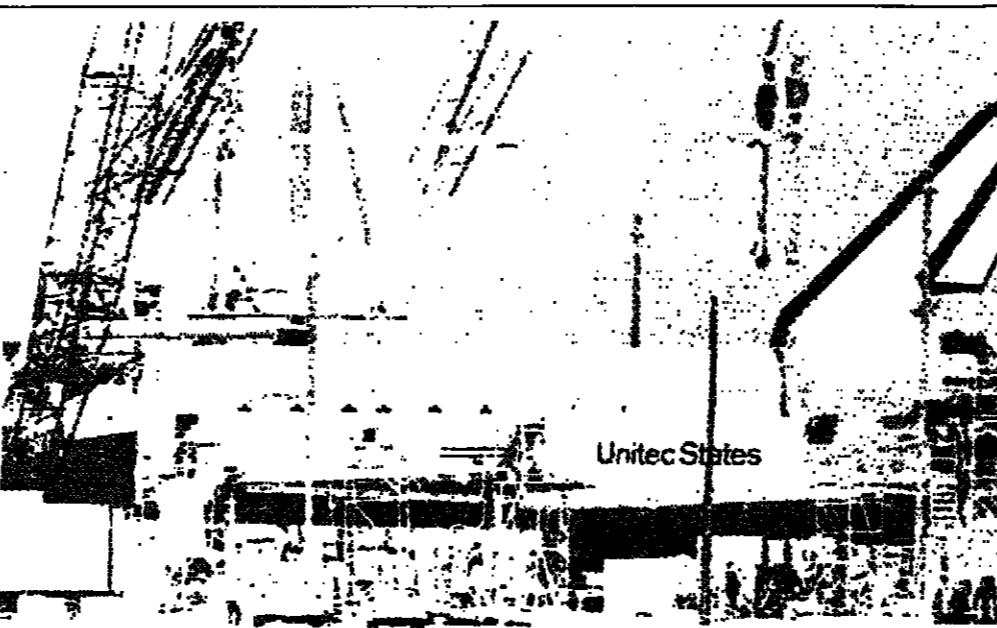
The revised prediction was based on new observations of chemical reactions in the lower part of the stratosphere, which extends from about 6 miles (9.6 kilometers) to 30 miles above the Earth. They were used in mathematical models projecting ozone concentrations over many decades.

As a result of the new findings, the report said it appeared that the previous study was based on estimates of concentrations of chlorine monoxide, which is directly involved in the reactions that reduce ozone, that were three times higher than was warranted.

The status of the group was left unresolved until the investigation into the accident was completed. Gen. W.L. Creech, commander of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, said Wednesday.

The investigation determined that the lead plane was unable to pull out of a loop because of a mechanical problem and the other three T-38 jets were flying in such close formation that they followed the leader into the ground.

Last week, F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine, who originally raised the alarms about ozone depletion in 1974, reported that chlorofluorocarbon concentrations in the air had tripled in the last 10 years. The new academy report implies that this may not be as dangerous as first suspected.



The Associated Press

Shuttle Found to Be in Better Shape Than It Was After First 2 Flights

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WHITE SANDS, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia returned from its third orbital mission in better condition after eight days in space than it did after its first two flights, which totaled only five days.

"The vehicle looks in terrific condition," George F. Page, director of shuttle launch operations, said at a news conference Wednesday. "We don't see any structural damage to the protective tiles on the fuselage and there is actually much less superficial tile damage this time than on either of the first two flights."

Not only did the astronauts, Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton, demonstrate

that the shuttle could be flown to an alternate landing site with little advance planning, they also showed that Columbia could be flown to a pinpoint landing back on Earth.

"Jack let the vehicle roll a long way down the runway," Mr. Page said, "but he touched his wheels down at White Sands within 100 feet of the aiming point. That's pretty good flying."

Things went so smoothly on the flight that shuttle planners are already scheduling the fourth and last test flight for June 27, moving it up from the original planning date of July 8. It is no coincidence that if the shuttle is launched on June 27 its scheduled landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California would be the Fourth of July. If that is the landing date, President Reagan is expected to witness the touchdown.

It is also no coincidence that the second space shuttle, Challenger, will be rolled out on the same day at the factory in Palmdale, Calif., where it is being built. Mr. Reagan is also expected to participate in that ceremony.

Mr. Page said an inspection of the shuttle showed that 38 tiles were ripped loose during liftoff at Cape Canaveral. The astronauts counted 37 missing tiles when they were in orbit, but a closer look showed that 16 of the black tiles covering the body flap in the rear came loose, and 22 of the white tiles that cover the nose were lost.

When the shuttle arrives in Florida, technicians will remove an estimated 1,500 tiles, increase their density by applying an inner coating designed to double their strength and then put them back on the craft. The space agency has tested about 200 tiles in that way between missions but now have decided to overhaul almost all of them.

Columbia will be cleaned up and refurbished in the next seven days at White Sands, then ferried on top of a Boeing 747 to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on April 7.

Less Maintenance

Mr. Page said, however, that the condition of the shuttle is so good that less maintenance will be required in Florida than after the earlier flights.

"We had Columbia in the Orbiter Processing Facility at Kennedy for 60 days prior to our third launch," Mr. Page said. "We expect we can get it down to 35 work days for the next flight."

The eight experiments that were conducted in the shuttle cargo bay all worked flawlessly except for one: using an ultraviolet telescope to measure the ultraviolet light from the sun in eight wavelengths. The option used to change filters over the telescope's lens failed so that measurements were taken in only one wavelength.

But that experiment was still of value because it provided a measurement of ozone levels in the Earth's upper atmosphere, the first such experiment in space. There is widespread concern that fluorocarbons from aerosol spray cans are depleting the ozone layer that protects the people on Earth from most of the ultraviolet light coming from the sun.

French Bar Activists' Boat

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A French police boat on Thursday escorted a yacht carrying anti-nuclear militants away from the security zone around France's nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific, a spokesman for the demonstrators said here.

Environment Groups, Setting Sights Higher, Now Assail Reagan

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ten leading environmental and conservation groups have charged that President Reagan has "broken faith with the American people on environmental protection."

The long list of charges against Mr. Reagan, covering 35 pages, constitutes a political shift by the environmental movement. Previously environmental groups had concentrated their fire on Interior Secretary James G. Watt and Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

However, in their report, characterizing itself as an "indictment," the environmentalists said that President Reagan "must be called to task" for what it said was the harm his environmental policies were doing to the nation.

The report, released Wednesday, charged the president with a major "retreat" in controlling pollution, particularly toxic pollution, with turning control of public resources over to private interests, with granting huge government subsidies to nuclear power and other "white elephant" energy projects, and with shutting out the public from the decision-making process on issues involving pollution and land and resource use.

Richard Ayres, a senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said that in reviewing the administration's actions the groups found "an across-the-board pattern of lawlessness and heedless

ness with regard to the nation's natural resources unequalled since the days of the robber barons a century ago."

Edward Norton of the Wilderness Society said, "We were surprised by the magnitude of what we found and realized that the whole was worse than the sum of its parts and what really radical changes the Reagan policies constitute."

Mark Weinberg, a spokesman in the White House press office, said the White House would have no comment.

However, Byron Nelson, chief spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency, said that "a brief review of the report revealed a negative, politically motivated, seriously flawed document full of exaggerations, half-truths and outright inaccuracies. The Reagan administration remains committed to an improved environment through the active work of our 10,000 employees at EPA."

A statement by the Interior Department said: "We would welcome constructive dialogue with organizations having legitimate interests in the development and protection of resources, but we will not be influenced by a small number of special-interest groups and their commercial leadership."

Other groups that prepared the charges were the Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Environmental Policy Center, Environmental Action, Defenders of Wildlife and Solar Lobby.

U.S. Court Backs Hiring Of Foreigners at Bases

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the U.S. military may give preference to foreigners in hiring at overseas bases without violating anti-discrimination laws.

The unanimous decision Wednesday is significant for Americans living abroad, particularly for dependents of low-paid U.S. soldiers seeking jobs on the bases. They may now be denied work in favor of hiring nationals of the host country.

The ruling was also a relief to the U.S. government, which feared that an opposite decision could disrupt relations with countries that agree to military bases in return for hiring preferences.

Such a preference, incorporated in an agreement between the United States and the Philippines, gave rise to the case ruled upon Wednesday.

Anthony Rossi, a Vietnam veteran who remained in Asia after marrying a Philippine citizen, was replaced by a Filipino as manager of a U.S. Navy garrison room at the Subic Bay base.

Mr. Rossi, and others who were replaced, sued the government, charging that the preference violated a 1971 law prohibiting discrimination against Americans by overseas military installations.

Prague School Offers Course On Rubik Cube

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — A local school is offering courses in solving Rubik's Cube for frustrated parents who feel outsmarted by their children, the youth daily newspaper Mlada Fronta in Prague.

The Prague House of Culture and Education is offering to teach the subtleties of the puzzle in six two-hour classes for a small fee. Mlada Fronta said.

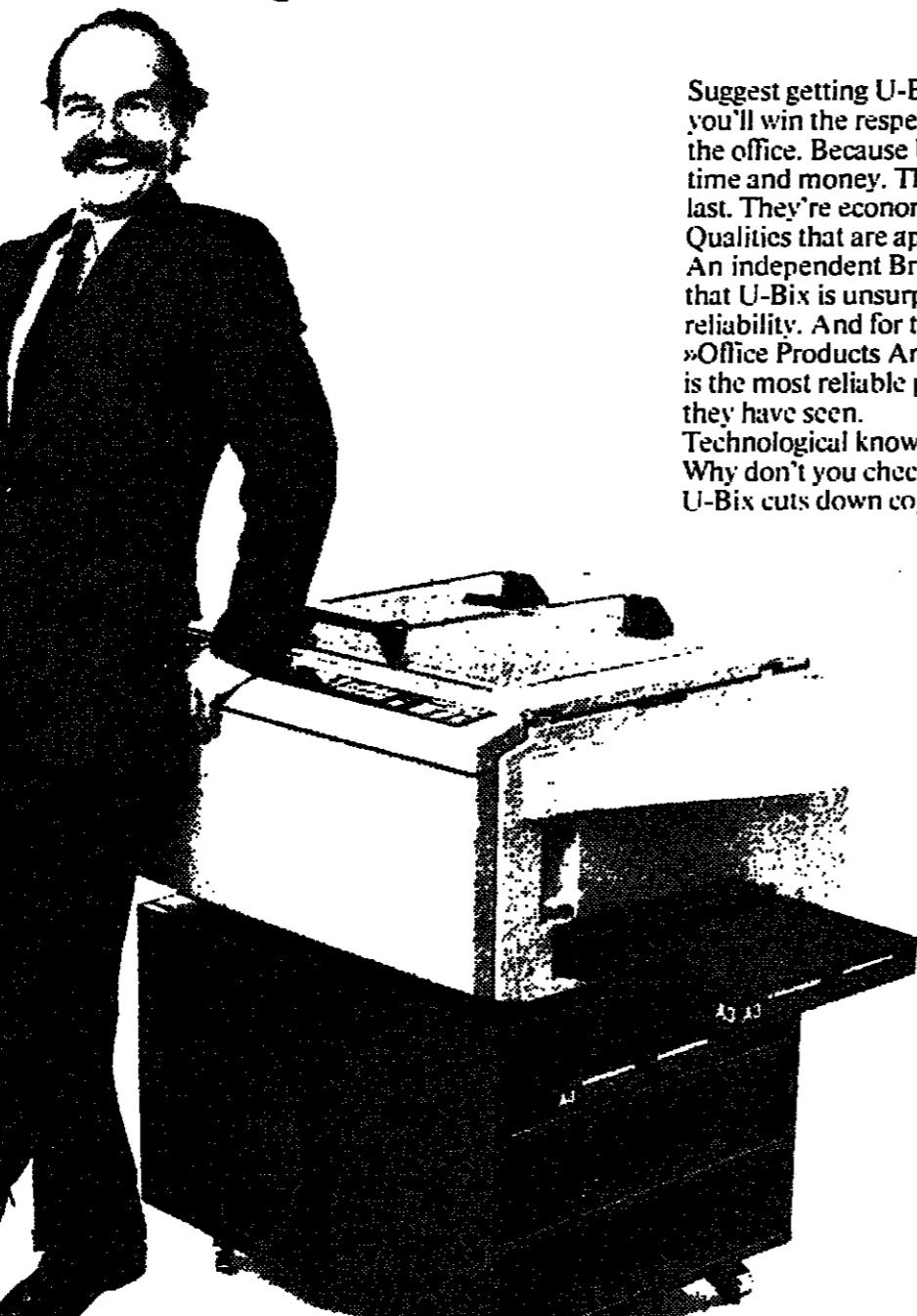
The solution to the cube, made of 26 smaller ones, consists in the lining up the separate ones until each face is a solid color. There are 43 quintillion permutations.

The school's director, Antonin Prial, said the course "is especially suitable for parents of teen-age children who, because of their ignorance of the secrets of the cube, are losing prestige and authority at home," according to the report.

The teachers are Frantisek Kublik, 12, whose record is 31 seconds, and Miloslav Kostek, 9, who can align the color blocks in 39 seconds, according to Mlada Fronta.

The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., said that Dr. MacDonald's right to a speedy trial should be calculated from the time he was first charged. The court said the "sheer bureaucratic indifference" the Department of Justice had displayed in the case justified a reversal of his conviction.

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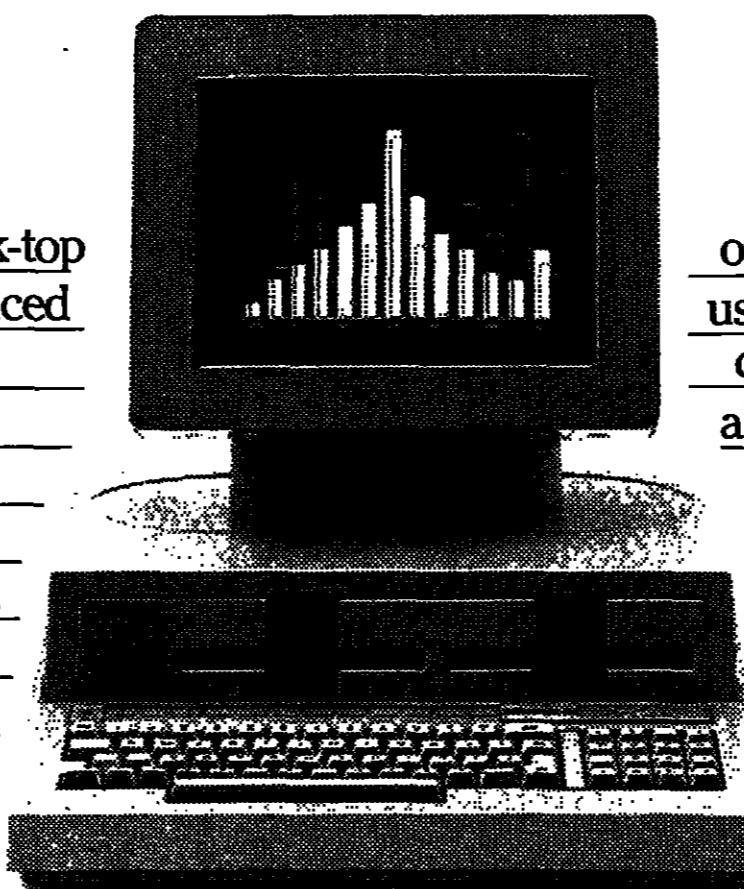
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'Brown Sugar': Bubbling Backstage

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Longineu Parsons III likes to party. He won't go to bed until everybody else is in their rooms and he walks down hotel corridors knocking on doors asking "Home?" just to make sure. Generally, he wakes up around noon. Longineu Parsons III is 2 years old.

It's the '80s version of that old vaudeville story, backstage baby. The child's parents have been touring Europe for eight months with the musical "Bubbling Brown Sugar," about two white "Negrotarians" being taught Harlem's cultural history. One or the other of them has been with the show since it opened in 1975. It might make a hip soap opera.

The show has just concluded a run at the Opéra Comique and moved to the Casino de Paris for another two months. The Parsons have taken a small Left Bank apartment, in which their son is now crying over a bowl of oatmeal.

"Is that too hot son?" his father asks, stirring it: "You see, it's hot, little boy, so you really have to be cool with it." Coming from a jazz musician, that's a pun and everybody laughs except the boy, who stops crying.

Between Shows

Between stints with the show, Parsons Jr. has played trumpet with Archie Shepp, Sugar Blue, Sun Ra, his own group and others. He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., which he did not like much.

He went to Florida A&M and played with R&B and jazz bands. After graduating, he moved to Boston in 1976. "It's a kind of provincial ground for New York. There I went out on the road with 'Bubbling Brown Sugar' and eventually got to Paris which is where I met Beverly. That was in '78, during a previous tour of Europe. It was intense at first sight. We just moved in together, got married and had a kid. It all happened in Paris. Little boy, you are alright."

At about the same time that Longineu Jr. set out to prove himself in Boston, Beverly decided to hit Broadway and become a star. Ever since she was a kid in Washington, D.C., she had wanted to be a ballerina. "My folks signed me up at this little ballet school for a dollar a lesson. Then I went to Howard University, joined the Capital Ballet Company and right after I got to New York I joined 'Bubbling' and I never stopped dancing. I hope I'll be dancing for the rest of my life. Where you going son? Oh yeah, you got your blues."

"Bubbling Brown Sugar" has constituted the major part of their professional lives. On the one hand this puts them in that category, rare in their chosen professions, of those who have worked steadily for years, but on the other hand it just might be boring by now.

"You learn how to cope with the boredom," Parsons explains. "And the real reason to do a show is Thursday — that's payday. It's reassuring working every night. Show business is about money. Ex-



Longineu Parsons III hanging out with the family.

cept in this case the show is also artistic, which is most unusual in this business. That's a nice truck you got, little boy."

They stayed in Europe after the show closed in 1979 and lived off the local economy. Parsons played with Lou Blackburn's Berlin-based Afro-jazz band, Mombassa, with a variety of other formations. Beverly traveled along and often danced with the groups. When the baby was born they just added his basket to their baggage. The three Parsons toured the Middle East with Tangas, a Brazilian troupe.

Beverly laughs: "The Dubai visa application had a question, 'religious preference.' I put down 'none.'"

It was a touchy question in a

Moslem country because she is Jewish. Not converted, but "as far back as I know, my grandfather was a rabbi. It's kind of weird for a black kid to be Jewish. You get a lot of questions from other kids, like 'How come you're Jewish?' How did you manage to do that? You know Sammy Davis Jr.?" People used to tell me, 'You got three strikes against you: you're black, you're a woman and you're Jewish.' That used to bother me before I understood things. No son, don't go out there, you don't have any shoes on."

On the other hand it's great. You get all the holidays. Being black Jewish is rich too because we still have the whole gospel thing. Our Jewish church is not exactly like an Orthodox temple. We

have rabbis but we still break out with the tambourines and sing."

They went back to New York in early 1981 because, as Parsons puts it: "The level of artistic competence is not as high here as in New York in our professions. Stagnation can set in. It was a problem for both of us. At our age [he's 30, she's 27] we're still pushing forward, not just economically but as far as our proficiency is concerned. See a lot of people are afraid of the competition in New York but we figure we need to be around people who are better than we are at what we're doing. That's what New York's about."

But there was another problem. Beverly shakes her head. "You know how naive some Americans are, they can't see past America. For them all that matters is having cases and cases of beer and juice, enormous boxes of soap powder, and air conditioning. Their pantries are like bomb shelters. It seems so strange there after you've been away. I had become accustomed to getting up and going to the market every day. Everybody's too heavy over there, they exercise and diet all day and then at night they eat potato chips and watch TV. It's crazy."

Signaling on Again

When the show was reorganized last year to tour Europe, culture gap was a factor in their signing on. They toured West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands for two months, and Austria for six weeks.

"Bubbling Brown Sugar" seems insatiable. Parsons plan to rejoin Archie Shepp's quintet, from which he is on leave, keeps being put off, as is Beverly's ambition to "get my Broadway thing going." Meantime those wonderful Thursdays continue, and family life is rich on the road.

It's like an expanded family, with the cast members spending so much time together. It seems to have a positive effect on the child. The father says: "He's always stimulated, having baby sitters who speak different languages, so many new experiences. He seems advanced, he relates to people better and grasps things more quickly than other kids his age."

Little Longineu stands in the doorway looking a bit lost. "Come in son," says daddy. "Why don't you hang here? Come hang out with daddy."

Polyester Is OUT in Washington

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Barbara Blaes strolls into government agencies and shudders. Too many purple polyester jackets drape bureaucratic shoulders, women wear tight pants, desks are messy, people shuffle, handshakes are limp.

"What does it say when someone wears maroon polyester trousers with a white belt, and a gray plaid jacket with a big garish tie," she says with a sigh. "It says, 'I am

not a mover and shaker in Washington.' It says, 'I am not a leader, I am content where I am.'

"The movers and shakers of Washington do not wear polyester."

A svelte woman with a confident voice, Blaes is perhaps Washington's major consultant on personal appearance, a specialty that has only recently come to the capital. She has lectured at the Labor and Commerce departments, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Food and Drug Administra-

tion, and has about two dozen corporate clients for her advice on speech and posture and, above all, the right "look" for employees.

Part of her task as head of Barbara Blaes and Associates involves advising minority women in low-level government jobs on the best ways to improve their prospects for promotion by changing everything from hair styles and wardrobes to body language.

"Washington presents some special problems," said the Baltimore-born Blaes, sipping coffee in her neat apartment-office on Connecticut Avenue. Her up-swept blonde hair was perfectly in place and she wore a charcoal-gray suit and black pumps. "There are a lot of big filters here. Perhaps in a place like Los Angeles you can be a little more artistic and creative and colorful, but here you've got to be conservative."

Besides, when the economy tightens and jobs are scarce you need that edge. Decisions about you are often made as soon as you walk into the door. It's not just your clothes, it's your eyes, your facial expressions, the way you use your body."

Blaes began her consultancy in 1976 while working at the Council for Private Education here and filling in for her boss at speaking engagements around the country.

Blaes started her company in order to advise women; now she has male clients too, although no members of Congress so far.

Rates vary, ranging as high as \$400 a day for companies and \$200 for individuals, although hourly rates are as low as \$50. She is discreet about many of her clients, and declines to say which government agencies seem to have the highest polyester count. At the State and Commerce departments, pin-striped men and dark suits for women appear to predominate. She adds satisfaction.

"When I meet a client, I try to deal with specifics such as hair style, facial expression, clothing, manner and bearing, the way he moves," she said. "And then I go into other areas. The pictures he has on his wall or desk presents a certain image."

Scarpia's office in the Palazzo Farnese was spacious yet constraining. A long marble table supported by crouched female figures like crushed caravans filled almost the entire width of the stage and cramped the action. A huge Raphael-like fresco covered one wall, and a bas relief imitation of Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" covered the other, behind which showed the bloodied white tile wall of the torture chamber. A forbiddingly high back wall topped by small windows added to the claustrophobia until it dissolved to show a kitschy backdrop of the Castel Sant'Angelo in the distance. If the blood was not enough, Roberti, the torturer, came in carrying a convincingly realistic torture device.

This same view of the castle turns up as a curtain for the final act, but when it rises, and the statue of the angel rises into the flies, there is hardly any decor, merely an elevated platform and a ramp leading up to it. As Tosca coaches Mario in how it realistically (instead, he falls with almost surrealistic slowness) Auva gives her the agitated gestures of a woman on the edge of nervous collapse. She leaps against a psychadelic morning sky outlining an inverted Rome, a not very convincing symbol of her madness.

Francesca Squarciafico's costumes were handsome and traditional, with the exception of Scarpia's scarlet Act 2 costume, which made him seem like some high-ranking, diabolical ecclesiastic.

All three benefited from the conducting of Seiji Ozawa, whose main concern seemed to be giving the singers room in which to deploy their voices, even at the cost of some dramatic tension, and who drew luxuriant playing from the orchestra.

Most of the innovating was to be found in the sets of Jean-Paul Chambon, although in apparently striv-

ing to create a particular psychological climate for each of the three acts he came up with sets that looked as if they might have been borrowed from three different productions.

The first act set was the most striking. Mario seemed to be painting in the vestry or a chapel whose walls, at the appropriate moment, opened up to show vertiginous fragments of the Baroque grandeur of Saint Andrea della Valle, which in turn slid away as Tosca left the church, revealing a vast, dark nave with an opening of bright daylight in the distance.

Spacious But Constricting

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

April 1, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Close

Prev.

Open

High

Low

Chg.

Vol.

Down

Up

New High

New Low

Falling Prices, High Interest Rates Bring End to U.S. Oil Rush of '80s

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After two years of the most furious deal-making and well-drilling activity in history, the U.S. oil rush of the 1980s appears to be tailing off.

The combination of plummeting oil prices and high interest rates is causing independent oil operators to husband their money and abandon wildcat operations in favor of surer results in proven oilfields.

As a result, industry experts say, domestic oil production could begin to fall again. As the drilling boom of 1980 and 1981 gathered momentum and new reserves were opened, a long-term drop in domestic oil production came to a halt.

But, according to John E. Olson, an oil analysis who is a vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert in Houston, "the exploration window is closed."

"It was wide open for two or three years," he said. Now, he added, "it has slammed shut."

As oil prices continue to slide, the small entrepreneurs who put together most of the industry's drilling ventures are making fewer deals. Some are beginning to sell off leasesholds to give them the cash to pay off loans that sustained the drilling surge. A flurry

of mergers is expected to hit less experienced and undercapitalized operators.

"We've seen some who have just literally shut their doors since the beginning of this year," said Alan Livingston, a small independent operator in Houston and Denver.

"There were a lot of companies who came into the industry in the last few years to make a quick buck, who didn't have good geological expertise and who paid outlandishly high prices for leases. They're going to be gone with the wind."

Between 1979 and 1982, industry sources say, about 3,000 new exploration and production companies were formed, largely as a result of the dropping of crude oil price controls from crude oil.

Domestic oil prices immediately rose to match world market prices that approached \$40 a barrel at the height of the boom last year. Propelled by such prices, drilling activity quickly surpassed levels not seen since the record years of the 1950s.

In 1955, an average of 2,686 rotary rigs were in operation at any given time. That was viewed as an all but unapproachable record. Last year, the heaviest drilling year ever, the average was 3,970. And in the record-setting final week of 1981, about 4,530 rigs were at work.

From that peak, the weekly count has dropped steadily, according to Hughes Tool, the industry's record keeper.

Hughes Tool said the total of active rigs for the week ended March 29 was 3,639, down 108 from a week earlier and 17 less than the corresponding week in 1981. Reuters reported from Houston. It was the first time since October, 1979, that the total was less than the year-earlier figure.

I.C. Kerridge, who keeps the figures for Hughes Tool, noted that some of the drop could be attributed to normal seasonal decline.

Last fall, Hughes Tool forecast a 1982 weekly average of 4,500 rigs at work. Mr. Kerridge said that figure might have to be revised downward.

80,000 Completions

Before 1980, it was unthinkable that as many as 60,000 oil and natural gas wells could be completed in a year in the United States. In that year, there were 62,462 completions, and in 1981, some 80,450.

One result of the exploration boom has been a virtual halt of the decade-long drop in domestic oil production.

Last year, according to estimates

by the American Petroleum Institute, domestic production averaged 8.57 million barrels a day. That compares with 8.59 million in 1980, a drop so small as to signify a bottoming-out.

Domestic oil in 1981 accounted for 64 percent of all crude bought in the United States. Four years earlier it had accounted for only 48 percent.

Brunt of Conservation

Part of the reason for the change was that high prices brought conservation and imported oil bore the brunt of the conservation.

But the conservation also contributed to the oil glut that has sent average prices down sharply. Some analysts believe prices will reach a low of \$25 to \$30 a barrel in the weeks ahead.

The recession in the industrialized countries has compounded the price decline, and in some parts of the industry, this has brought talk of catastrophe.

"Oil prices seem to be falling faster than the stock market crash of '79, and many oil experts are beginning to wonder if we have indeed dropped into a bottomless pit," Robert H. Chitwood, president of Cities Service Oil in Tulsa, Okla., told a group of refiners in San Antonio this week.

"There could be a downright horror story unfolding before our eyes," said Peter Wellish, a spokesman for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, which represents small operators. "It's a little early to tell, but we're certainly on the edge of it."

Uncertainty appears to be behind such fears. "We'd just like to see some stability," said Mr. Livingston, who tries to get other operators to join him in drilling ventures. "Some of the smaller companies are putting their drilling activity on hold because they don't know what the price is going to be."

There are those in the industry, like Mr. Chitwood, who fear that oil prices will continue to fall because "There doesn't seem to be much around to shore them up."

Last week's action by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production "didn't really do anything" to firm up prices, said Mr. Chitwood, who is chairman of the National Petroleum Refiners Association.

But some analysts believe that prices will bottom out by summer. Mr. Olson of Drexel Burnham said it would happen in the second quarter, and that the average price would be \$26 to \$28 a barrel. At those prices, he said, "The crude oil business is essentially dead" because it is uneconomic to replace depleted reserves at a price of \$25 to \$30 a barrel.

In the event of such a price decline, analysts expect that the main interest of small producers will shift back to natural gas.

Mr. Olson said he expects the next upward cycle in oil prices will occur in 1985 or 1986. He said that of the 45 independents he follows as an analyst, one-third probably will disappear in mergers before that time.

"There'll be a lot of consolidation in the industry," he said. "It's going to be a very exciting time."

Westinghouse Finds Defect in N-Plant Tubes

Reuters

NEW YORK — Westinghouse Electric has discovered a defect in heat-exchanger tubes of steam generators built for nuclear power plants, a company official told analysts Thursday.

Gordon Hurlbert, Westinghouse Power Systems president, said 32 of the units had been shipped to utilities and five were in use. Of the five, three are in Sweden, Yugoslavia and Spain, and the other two are in U.S. plants. He said modifications will have to be made to all of them.

Westinghouse could be hit with damage suits totaling \$300 million to \$400 million as a result of the tube problems, but it does not expect to pay out any damages, Mr. Hurlbert said. He told Reuters that water apparently is going around rather than through plates designed to slow it, causing damage to the tubes.

Mannesmann Gets 230-Million-DM Pipe Order

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann said Thursday that one of its units has won an order worth 230 million Deutsche marks from the Soviet Union to supply pipe systems for the Siberian gas pipeline project.

The systems are to be installed in 22 compressor stations along the pipeline, due to start bringing gas to Western Europe in the mid-1980s. The company said the unit, Mannesmann Anlagenbau, has received 430 million DM of contracts for the project so far.

Degussa Says Dividend Reduction Is Likely

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Degussa probably will cut its dividend for the year ending Sept. 30 because of lower precious metal prices and lower profits on chemicals, the management board chairman, Gert Becker, said Thursday.

For last year, the company paid nine marks a share, unchanged from a year earlier. Preliminary figures for the five months ended last February show that world group turnover fell 24 percent, the official said in a press conference.

Mr. Becker said results from metals business so far this year are "not displeasing," although the profits of the past two years could not be matched. He said results from the chemicals sector, while still in the black, are "absolutely unsatisfactory." Capacity-use in chemicals is about 70 percent, he said.

Japanese Win Pitney Bowes Facsimile Orders

Reuters

TOKYO — Two Japanese electronic manufacturers, Toshiba and Oki Electric Industry, said Thursday that they have agreed to supply Pitney Bowes of the United States with facsimile printing equipment.

Toshiba is to supply more than 50,000 high-speed and medium-speed units under a five-year contract, while Oki is to supply 15,000 medium-speed units over three years. The machines are to be marketed in the United States and Canada under Pitney Bowes' brand name.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 1, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	46

PLC — An EEC Mandate With Ltd. Appeal

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Because of an obscure Common Market regulation, nearly all of Britain's largest and most venerable companies are being forced to drop the unmistakably British "Ltd." from the end of their corporate names.

Such companies as British Petroleum, Unilever and the National Westminster Bank will henceforth end their official designations with "PLC," a not entirely elegant abbreviation of public limited company.

The change arose from the Common Market's Second Directive, adopted in 1976, which set uniform definitions for limited liability companies. Among the requirements was that public and private limited companies be distinguished in name, something that only Britain, among the major Common Market members, did not do. West Germany, for example, uses AG (stock company) for publicly traded companies and GmbH (company with limited liability) for privately held or subsidiary companies.

The switchover in Britain, under way for several years and now reaching a climax, may seem little more than the ebbing of another tradition. But for the companies it has entailed substantial inconvenience and millions of pounds in added expenditures.

A Costly Re-Plaques

For example, Barclays Bank PLC, which until Feb. 15 was Barclays Bank Ltd., noted in its annual report this year that the change-over would cost the bank an estimated £500,000, mostly to replace the small plaques at the door of each of its 3,000 branches. The distinctive blue-and-white Barclays Bank signs can remain.

"Under the Companies Act, any place carrying on business must

have the company's proper name displayed," said Paul Meyer, an assistant secretary of Barclays.

This minor, but visible, incident provides another example of the way that the European Economic Community, despite its severe political difficulties, continues to affect the affairs of individuals and companies within the 10 member countries.

Some large public companies with no need of this privilege have decided to become private ones, perhaps most notably Ford Motor Co. Ltd., which is owned entirely by its American parent.

"There didn't appear to be any real advantage in it," a Ford spokesman said. "There can be a certain cachet, but it just didn't seem to be a worthwhile deal, considering the seven-figure cost."

But the rest now have such names as British Aerospace PLC

and the British Petroleum Co. plc. To help reduce costs, some companies have chosen to retain Ltd. for some subsidiaries. Thus the parent of International Computers Ltd. is ICL plc.

Even Barclays has retained Ltd. for its subsidiaries. Changing Barclays Bank International Ltd., for example, would have required recalling 240 million traveler's checks. Already the change is having practical effects. One customer at Woolworth's the other day was required to add PLC to the end of his check.

Although no public companies are based in Wales, the law provides a Welsh version: Cymru Cyfyngedig Cyhoeddus, or CCC for short.

Analysts See New Computers Giving IBM Competitive Edge

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has introduced three large computers that analysts said will fill a gap in the company's product line and intensity pressure on IBM competitors.

The new computers, called the 3083 Model Groups E, B and J, will range in price from about \$1 million to \$3 million and will be capable of executing several million instructions per second.

The new models and the smallest members of IBM's 3081 series of computers, its largest machines, are still larger than the processors in the company's next largest family of computers, the 4300 series.

That gap in the product line had been filled by the 3033 computers, an older family of machines that no longer are selling well. In introducing its products Wednesday, Amdahl, the largest maker of IBM-compatible machines, recently predicted that earnings in the first three quarters of 1982 would be below those of 1981 because it would be several months late in delivering its new line of computers, which will compete with IBM's largest line.

Several features of the new IBM machines could make them attractive to customers, analysts said. One is that customers can enlarge their computers by increments, without having to turn in one box in exchange for the next larger model. Another is that the new computers can be cooled by the computer room's air-conditioning systems. Previous large computers from IBM have used water-cooling systems that required special plumbing that could cost as much as \$200,000 to install.

The new computers will be available starting in the first or second quarters of 1983, depending on the model.

South Yemen Oil Fund By Agip Is Reported

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Italian state oil company, Agip, has discovered light oil in commercial quantities in South Yemen, a Lebanese newspaper reported Thursday.

The leftist As Saif newspaper quoted Arab diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital as saying the discovery was made in the central province of Hadramawt, 360 miles (580 kilometers) east of Aden. The newspaper said 1,800 barrels of crude flowed from the well within five hours.

Sumitomo announced in September that it had found gold in a mine at Hishikari on the southern island of Kyushu. The company reported last month that the gold deposits were rich, ranging up to 656 grams (23 ounces) a metric ton. Mitsui owns mining rights on property adjacent to the Sumitomo find.

Sumitomo, which traded at 203 yen (82 cents) in July, hit 1,130 yen Thursday. Mitsui shares traded at 270 yen, up from a 1981 low of 92 yen.

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Sumit

Valenzuela Returns to Boos and Cheers

From Agency Dispatches
VERO BEACH, Fla. — Fernan-
do Valenzuela was greeted by boos
and cheers as he made his first Na-
tional League start of the spring
baseball exhibition season, pitch-
ing two-innings of an 8-1 victory
over the Boston Red Sox and al-
lowing three hits and an unearned
run.

"I felt good," he said through an
interpreter. "I probably could have
gone a little longer, but the coach
said two innings, that's all." He
did not strike out a batter.

"He did all right," said pitching
coach Ron Perranoski. "He did
just what we wanted him to do, get
a workout."

The Dodger manager, Tom La-
sorda, said he will use Valenzuela
again Saturday night in Los Angeles
in relief against the California
Angels.

Valenzuela has not signed a con-
tract for this year. The Dodgers,
who paid him \$42,500 as a rookie
last year, renewed his contract at

\$350,000 — reportedly \$500,000
less than he wanted. After holding out
several weeks, Valenzuela agreed last week to join the
Dodger camp.

Concerning the mixed reaction
from the fans, the pitcher said: "I
thought half of it was for me and that
the other half was for the Red
Sox."

In other spring training news:

• The Montreal Expos acquired

ounced the Expos beat the
Rangers, 3-0, as Ray Burns
pitched six innings of two-hit ball
and Wallace Johnson and Andre
Dawson hit run-scoring singles in
the third inning.

• In other impressive pitching
performances Wednesday, Larry
Christenson of Philadelphia stopped Detroit on two hits over
six innings, fanning eight batters,
as the Phillies beat the Tigers, 4-1.
Mike Norris of Oakland pitched

"He's still a ways away," said Al
Rosen, the Astro general manager.
In an intrasquad game Tuesday,
Richard was touched for seven hits
and three runs while walking two
batters in three innings.

• Ron Jackson, a first baseman
who started last season with Min-
nesota and ended it with Detroit,
has turned the Tigers down on a
three-year guaranteed contract.
Jackson, who last year batted .270
with five home runs and 40 runs
batted in, had played out his option
and so was free to seek em-
ployment elsewhere. The Califor-
nia Angels decided to give him a
shot, and on Wednesday he gave them one — a three-run homer, the
difference in a 6-3 victory over Seattle.

• Dave Winfield, sidelined
since March 19 by a hamstring
pull, returned to the New York
Yankee starting lineup in a 9-1 vic-
tory over the University of South
Florida. He struck out twice in two
at-bats.



Al Oliver
...newest Expo.

SPRING TRAINING NOTES

35-year-old Al Oliver from the
Texas Rangers, sending third base-
man Larry Parrish and minor
league first baseman Dave Hostetler
to the Rangers.

Oliver, who is likely to play first
base for Montreal, batted .309 last
year, his sixth consecutive season
(including two with Pittsburgh) of
hitting .300 or higher.

Shortly after the deal was an-

ounced the Expos beat the
Rangers, 3-0, as Ray Burns
pitched six innings of two-hit ball
and Wallace Johnson and Andre
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tory over the University of South
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at-bats.

• In the area of the jockeys' room
downstairs, silence was already
being observed for Amado Credito
Jr., a 24-year-old Panamanian
who died Monday about two hours
after a spill.

Nicest Kid Around

Except for the valets who were
shining boots or laying out silks,
the room was empty. The three
dozen jockeys were in the nearby
film room watching a videotape of
Monday's fatal ninth race. In a far
corner of the jockeys' room, a re-
minder of their inherent risk, a
bare helmet, hung on a hook, its
chinstrap dangling.

"They sent back his skullcap
and his boots from the hospital,"
John Timmons, a valet, was say-
ing. "The skullcap was dirty, so I
cleaned it up. It's hanging there
because I'm drying it out. All his
other stuff I packed in that big
brown carton over there."

Saddles, boots and riding pants
were in that big brown carton.

"He was about the nicest kid
around," Timmons said. "He did
his job, he minded his own busi-

ness. He'd come in and ride his
horse."

His last horse was a 4-year-old
colt named Spartan Monk, a 38-1
shot.

"At the race track, death is al-
ways there," Timmons said. "After
the spill, they took him right from
the track to the hospital in an am-
bulance. I was home when I found
out. The clerk of scales called to
tell me."

By now, the jockeys had quietly
returned from watching the video-
tape.

Richard Migliore had winced as
he watched. Migliore, the 18-year-
old jockey who was voted an
Eclipse Award as last year's lead-
ing apprentice, was riding Big
Sport in Monday's ninth race. Just
ahead of him, Credito had tumbled off
Spartan Monk, who had stumbled
when his front hooves clipped the
heels of Jac's Luck.

"I could feel the impact when
my horse hit him," Migliore re-
membered. "I could hear him yell."

For the rest of his life, whenever
Migliore thinks about what hap-

pened in Monday's ninth race, he
will remember that yell. After he
got home Monday evening, he
couldn't get the sound of it out of
his mind.

"Do me a favor," he said to his
mother. "Call the hospital for me."

Moments later, Migliore's
mother told him that Credito had
died at Jamaica Hospital of multi-
ple head, chest and internal inju-
ries. Wednesday, Migliore had to
watch the videotape, and then he
had his mounts at ride.

"There was no lecture from the
stewards in the film room," Mi-
gliore said. "You can't lecture on
something that's not one's fault."

No one was at fault Monday,
apparently. But the risk is inherent
when 100-pound jockeys can fall
beneath the galloping hooves of
1,000-pound horses. The death of
Credito was the first at a New
York track since 1961, when Sid-
ney Cole and Roy Gilbert were
killed three months apart at Aque-
duct.

But the risk is inherent in every
race at every race track, as Nick
Jemas of the Jockeys Guild knows
better than anyone else.

"Nationally, we've had 113
deaths on the race track since
1940," Jemas was saying over the
telephone. "I'd say 80 percent of
those occurred during races, the
other 20 percent during workouts."

But death is only part of the
risk. According to Jemas, a jockey
for himself for 20 years and now the
national managing director of the
Jockeys Guild with offices in Carter-
ville, N.J., there are 33 men who
became paraplegics as a result of
accidents at tracks.

"Ron Turcotte is one," he said,
referring to the jockey who rode
Secretariat to the Triple Crown in
1973. "Death isn't, the only risk.
Serious injury is a big risk, too."

Credito's wife and children had
been scheduled to join him here
next week. Instead, his body was
on a plane Wednesday night
bound for Panama City, accompa-
nied by José Rivera, the jockey's
agent.

"It helps, when you publish per-
sonality books, if you have some-
body who is good at interviews
and promotion," said Peter
Schwed, an editor responsible for
many baseball books at Simon &
Schuster. Ron Luciano, the former
American League umpire, fits that
description, and he has written
"The Umpire Strikes Back," with
the help of David Fisher, a book
that relates opinions and anecdotes
collected during a dozen major
league seasons.

Bob Uecker also fits that de-
scription, and anecdotes collected
during his six years with three major
league clubs will appear in June
in "Catcher in the Wey," written
with Mickey Hershkowitz.

A more interesting category of
baseball books consists of statisti-

cal compilations, which are easily
updated each season. "Baseball
seems to attract more statistics
fans than any other sport," said
Edward Burlingame, publisher of
Harper & Row. "A lawyer friend
of mine told me that instead of
reading Supreme Court decisions
and boming up on the law, he and
his friends would sit around for
hours trading esoteric statistics,
like who stole third base the most
times during the 1932 season."

In addition to "The Baseball En-
yclopedia" this year is "The Bill
James Baseball Abstract, 1982," an
analysis of statistics and "The
Complete Handbook of Baseball,
1982 Season," by Zander Holland-
er.

For the Collector

Collectors can turn to "The
Great American Baseball Card
Flipping, Trading and Bubble
Gum Book," by Brendan C. Boyd
and Fred C. Harris, which was
originally published in hardcover
in 1973 and has been reissued in
trade paperback, and "The Complete
Book of Baseball Cards," by
Steve Clark.

Trivia questions dominate such
paperback books as "The Baseball
Trivia Book," by Bert Randolph
Sugar; "The 1970s Baseball Quiz
Book," by Charles E. Smith, and
"The Ultimate Yankee Quiz Book,"
by Dom Foraker.

Raconteurs will want to look at
"Baseball's Greatest Quotes,"
compiled by Kevin Nelson. "Base-
ball For the Love of It," by Antho-
ny J. Connor, is an oral history
with 1955 book, carries an intro-
duction by Roger Kahn, author of
"The Boys of Summer" and "A
Season in the Sun." Mr. Kahn's
novel "The Seventh Game" will be
published in June.

This publishing season offers lit-
tle in the way of controversy, other
than "Baseball's Ten Greatest
Teams," by Donald Honig, which
will probably keep the hot-stove
league stoked through next winter.
On the other hand, few fans are
likely to disagree with the book by
William B. Mead and Harold
Rosenthal next month about the
national pastime during the 1940s.
They have titled it "The Ten Worst
Years of Baseball."

Publishers Make Their Pitch

A Selection of Baseball Books for 1982

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Each new sea-
son rekindles hopes in the hearts
of fans that it will bring fame, for-
tune and a pennant to their home
town, but fans are not the only
ones for whom there is eternal
hope. Year in and out, publishers
issue a flurry of baseball books,
whose odds of winning fame and
fortune are only slightly better
than the odds that this year's
World Series will be played in
Wrigley Field.

"Baseball is the most commer-
cial sport in terms of book publish-
ing, but my hunch is that most
baseball books don't pay their
way," said Hugh O'Neill, an editor
at Doubleday.

On the other hand, few books of
any kind pay their way, but those
that do, baseball books included,
can pay for many failures. In 1969
Macmillan published "The Base-
ball Encyclopedia," edited by Joseph L. Reichler, a statistical
record of major league baseball
since its inception. More than
250,000 copies have been sold,
according to Charles Hayward, Mac-
millan's director of marketing, and
the fifth edition will be published
Monday at the same \$29.95 as the
previous edition.

So a big selection of baseball
books is again available this sea-
son, and again the "big books,"
those for which publishers have
the highest hopes and into which
they pour the most promotional
efforts, will focus largely on per-
sonalities.

One of the best-known personali-
ties is neither a player nor a man-
ager, but an owner: George Stein-
brenner of the Yankees. He is the
subject (reportedly an unpub-
lished one) of Dick Schaap's "Stein-
brenner" scheduled for publication
Tuesday, and Ed Lim's "Stein-
brenner's Yankees," sched-
uled for next month.

The Earl of Baltimore'

The Orioles' manager, Earl
Weaver, also has a flair for making
headlines, and he is the subject of
two books: the autobiographical
"It's What You Learn After You
Know It All" and "Comeback,"
by Roger Angell.

Books keyed to individual major
league teams have generally not
done well, but publishers appear
not to be disconcerted. This year
there are books on the Boston Red
Sox, the California Angels and the
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Observer

Literary Pucksters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — You want to know how I broke my jaw? You want to know why I walk bent over like this? I'll tell you anyhow. It's because I want to be a best-selling novelist, that's why. For years I have been writing and writing without selling much of anything, much less best. My friends said, "It's because of sentences like that one right there — that you are not best-selling. You cannot write phrases like 'much of anything, much less best' without losing the popular audience."

So I wrote sentences like "Her bosom heaved in intense agitation under the rain of osculations pouring from his smoldering lips." Did it sell best? Of course not.

"You don't have the best-selling spirit," people said. Resolving to develop that spirit, I started studying the lives of the best sellers. That was how I came upon the story of best-selling novelist Jerry Kosinski in a recent issue of *The New York Times Magazine*. That is how I became aware of the need to be frivilous.

Whar about that day during a trip to the Dominican Republic when Kosinski hid under a desk and tickled the ankle of a visiting diplomat, hoping that the touch of his finger tips on the diplomatic ankle would be mistaken for tarantula legs?

The diplomat self for it and leaped into the air, as you or I would. On discovering however that he didn't have a tarantula on his ankle but only a novelist under his desk, the diplomat was very amused — "and so was I" — Kosinski told *The Times*.

I bought a piece of plastic hose. My plan was to invite a diplomat to the house, lure him to my desk, under which I would be hiding, then wrap the hose tightly around his calf and draw it sinuously up his leg.

Naturally, he would think it was an African pit viper, leap up screaming and be very amused.

The trouble was, no diplomats would accept invitations to my house. I had to settle for a visit



from my son, a huge brute of a fellow with an absolute terror of snakes.

I was concealed under the desk when he arrived, knowing that he would settle himself there to peek at the balance in my checkbook. When he had settled in, I deliberately began moving the hose along his leg. The instant he sensed a repulsive presence on his skin he screamed. I screamed simultaneously as his powerful foot shot forth to shake off the imaginary snake and shattered my jaw.

After discharge from the hospital, I determined to refine Kosinski's techniques. Once, visiting the home of a government official, he told *The Times*, he flattened himself behind the cushions of a sofa on which some very important people were scheduled to sit.

Who should come in and sit down but Abba Eban, then the foreign minister of Israel. Mrs. Eban and the film director Louis Malle? When all were seated uncomfortably against Jerry Kosinski, he began pushing and kicking against the pillows. "They all jumped up in terror," he reported.

And so, invited to a large party given by a friend who sells beer, I arrived very early with a cylindrical hot-water tank which I had recovered from a junkyard. Placing the tank behind the sofa cushions, I slid into it and pulled the cushions over the tank.

Late in the evening, when the party became raucous, several persons wandered in and sat on the couch. I sensed that I was on my way to literary wealth when I heard one of them say, "These pillows are like iron. They need to be punched up."

I could hear his cry of pain when his knuckles crumpled. I could also hear him cry, "No pillow does that to me and gets away with it." I was still struggling to suppress giggles of glee when my entire torso suddenly seemed to have been crushed. At the hospital, they told me that in his anger and his cups my assailant had struck the sofa cushions with a sledgehammer.

While I've been writing all this here at the desk something has been tickling my ankle. Surely not a tarantula in this climate. Probably just John Cheever or Saul Bellow getting in shape to write a big seller.

New York Times Service

Fernando ArrabalBy Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — It cannot, literally, be the turn of Fernando Arrabal's mind that converts the procession of visitors in his Paris apartment into an anarcho-absurdist frieze. People come because they have errands, after all, or appointments, or the wrong address. But it does seem, this particular mushroom-gray morning, that the playwright's button eyes, round, frizzy beard and air of childlike eagerness incite his circumstances.

Two Korean women are making notes for a translation of his plays. Arrabal regards them benevolently, and opens one of the books they have brought. The pictograms run from the bottom up, and from right to left. He muses — "Now if I were to write my next play backward, we should all be able to read it comfortably in the Korean version."

Arrabal has long been one of the most active and fiery representatives of the theatrical avant-garde in Paris. In the late '60s and early '70s his work shocked the established literary world and won him a host of followers.

Latest Play

He begins to talk about his new play, "The Extravagant Triumph of Jesus Christ, Karl Marx and William Shakespeare." Which will open in New York Monday in a production directed by the Cuban Eduardo Manel. (It has a dozen other titles as well, among them, "The Man in Porcelain Hat," "The Curly Horse" and "Three Parks in the Tropics.") But a scholar from Cambridge, who has been sitting behind the Koreans, breaks in with a question that is subsumed by the arrival of a boisterous Provincial playwright, who gleefully deposits two prints and announces that he is carrying Arrabal off to his house where 12 people are waiting to have lunch with him. "I'll be right there, my dear," Arrabal assures him, "say in about three hours."

Arrabal, wearing a black Rasputin jacket with frogged buttons, pours coffee, and bends his attention, for a moment or two, to the subject of "The Extravagant Triumph." Like most of Arrabal's work, it



The New York Times

Playwright Arrabal: Christ, Marx and Shakespeare.

turns its weapon of unhinged absurdity against oppression: against its pretentiousness as much as its cruelty. This time he sets himself against Latin American despotism but — and this will likely startle, at the very least — the left-wing rather than the right-wing variety. It does for Castro roughly what "Guernica" and "They Put Handcuffs on the Flowers" did for Franco.

Considering the subject's inherent anguish — conservative or liberal but all of it grave — Arrabal's treatment should fulfill his object of managing to turn his literary backside simultaneously to the right, the left and the center. "The Extravagant Triumph" displays in full measure Arrabal's demended, fanged frivolity.

His epicene bearded dictator, retreating into infantilism; his woman CIA agent working on Washington's orders to implant Communist governments around the world; a French intellectual who thinks she is in Chile when she is really in Cuba (the difference is not apparent to her); his assorted transsexual provocateurs, ideologues and orgiasts, plus a collection of snakes and birds — all this intended much in the spirit of the book dedication

that landed him in jail in Spain: "I shit on God, my country and everything else."

"Why is it thought that victims have everything but humor?" Arrabal asked. His point is that humor — permanently out of control — is a salve to anguish, not a denial of it. "All I am talking about is the politics of power in life, in love." He conceded that most of his work has been directed against the oppressiveness of the right rather than the left. "But you know that I am an anarchist."

The word, and the work, and above all the reputation are bequeathed by this gentle-mannered man. "People imagine that I am constantly conducting orgies," he said, a reference to the shock effect of the nudity, scatology and sexual scenes in his stage work, particularly that of the '60s. "I live perfectly quietly here with my wife and children."

"I would like to make orgies. If I were Gary Cooper" — he is about 5 feet tall and looks like an affectionate hedgehog — "that's what I'd be doing. But my only orgies are writing. When I write, I laugh, cry, I get excited."

Arrabal has lived in Paris ever since he left Spain about 30 years ago. His father, an army officer under the republic, was jailed by Franco and sent to the prison at Burgos. His mother moved there to be close, though the only communication they had was letters. One day the father escaped, disappeared and was never heard of again. Arrabal has tried to trace him, and the image of this invisible father, who drew strange and comical rebus in his prison letters and then vanished, is the goad for the son's lifelong tragicomic literary assault upon anything that resembles a prison bar — marmors, morals or whatever.

He refused to return to Spain until the dictatorship ended. He was there recently, the object of a prolonged homage in Granada.

"I am profoundly Spanish," he said, "but I couldn't live there. The Spaniards think I am not genuinely a Spaniard because I left, even though the most profoundly Spanish character is to leave. The writers there have been kind to me, but I make them uneasy, coming from Paris after all this time. It is like cats: when a new one comes along there is a little nervous tremor. After all this time, I am rooted here, I have my friends. The Spain I love is here, with me. Spain, after all, is like Atlantis: 'Jesus Christ Superstar' and 'Godspell.'

Seeking the Avant-Garde

Arrabal has not turned his back on the avant-garde — his new play could hardly be called anything else — but he senses that it is imitating itself.

"Whenever we ran out of money, my wife used to lecture at avant-garde parties in the United States. Now, a dozen years ago I would get them and I would ask about the avant-garde, and they would say, yes, we do avant-garde: we do Giraudoux and Tennessee Williams. Last year, I went there and everyone was showing themselves around the floor, and every theater faculty had somebody who had worked with Giraudoux or been Grotowski's secretary."

Arrabal is immensely pleased with his star's performance. He recounts the meeting of the two titans, as it were, at the opening of the Theater of Panic.

"He said to me, 'Mr. Arrabal, I am so glad to meet you last. And I think to myself, 'Oh, he knows my work.' Not at all. At last I have met a director who is of human size,' he said."

PEOPLE:**Princess Grace Opens Grace Kelly Film Fete**

Princess Grace of Monaco was presented with Philadelphia's Century IV award by Mayor William J. Green to kick off the opening of a film festival in her honor. The former Grace Kelly accepted the award while flanked by former co-stars Jimmy Stewart, Bob Hope, Celeste Holm and Stewart Granger.

The princess said it is "very unlikely" she will return to the acting career she left 26 years ago to marry Prince Rainier. "Acting is a full-time job, and I just don't have the time," she said.

Asked how she felt about growing older, the 52-year-old princess replied, "No one is really looking forward to it but so far it hasn't been too bad."

Peter Illyn's a friendly, talkative guy, but he just couldn't recall that five-day telephone call the phone company in Yakima, Wash., says he made. Illyn was positively speechless when he received his March phone bill — for \$2,623.92.

According to Pacific Northwest Bell computers, Illyn placed a long-distance call on March 5 and chatted for five days, six hours and 38 minutes, which accounted for \$2,552 of the total. It turned out a computer broke down as a call he made was going through, and it wasn't until the computer was fixed, days later, that it recorded that the call had ended. More than 70 other phone users also were erroneously billed for marathon calls. All were reduced to a one-minute minimum charge because the phone company did not know how long they actually lasted.

Dick Clark told a crowd of mostly young people at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington that his American Bandstand — on the air for 30 years — originally was aired because it was "cheaper than reruns of old English movies." Clark, who at 52 looks barely old enough to vote, said he was able to keep up with rock and other music trends because "I like young people better than old people." Clark was in Washington, D.C., to donate the original podium, backdrop and other artifacts from "Bandstand" to the Smithsonian. "I've had that silly podium in my garage," Clark told museum director Roger Kennedy at the opening of an exhibit featuring his bequests.

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